Preparations for the Congressional Campaign—Arrangements for District the Spoils of the Public Printing—Perney and the Black Republicans—Ventilation of the New Hell of Representative—Coptain Meigs' Failures,

The "knewing nes" about Washington are preparing for the waster campa gn, for the organization of the new Congress at d the division of the spoils. Property owners are repainting and refurnishing their well ventilated, well mated and well used tenements, in the hope that new sembers of Congress, with "pockets full of rocks," will confer hat or apon them by living in them. Bustling ctivity is to be observed in all our hotels, and it is to be noped that the enterprising proprietors will listen to timely dvice and make some changes in the style of their

Occasionally, among the hosts of visiters, a Senator or member is found paying hurrled visits to the different de partments, and his appearance generally excites delight in the hearts, not only of the business portion of the community, but of the persistent office seekers who are waiting for dead men's shoes, or the backsliding of an unsuspected democrat, enught in the act of affordmg aid and comfort to the enemy for a consideration. Gamblers and gambling houses, notwithstanding the war of the States, and the recent develope-ments in the case of the Tennesseean, are looking up. nations are being formed for the purpose of securing a "nice slice" of the public printing plunder, and it is even said that canvassers have left this city who will efqually perform their duty. It is generally said by those will secure this testimonial of patriotism will hall from the West; but then there are those who do not hesitate to deny the possibility of his success. Whilst a combined movement is on foot beyond the limits of the federal city, the enterprise of an old hand at securing printing con tracts has quietly expended itself in enlarging his building, and getting ready for anything that may tern up. Others again have not displayed their zeal in the same way, but they appear to have but little fear of any result that will militate against their interests. The clerkship also attracts a fair share of attention, and the initiated do not seem to be disheartened by the capital letter of that ancorrupted and uncorrupting politician. Parson Brown low. Even the Chevalier Forney, of the Press, seems plucky, and it is confidently believed has identified himnelf with at least one of the cliques of the black republicans. Yet is it not surprising that "Occasional" for some time past has acquiously refrained from assalling, in his peculiar style, the President or the Cabinet? Still, that may be because Assistant Sercetary Clayton has had aside white cravats, and Jenks has acquired more discretion. For the comfortable effice of Doorkeeper the present in combent will have a host of competitors; but notwithtracts has quietly expended itself in enlarging his bu

For the comfortable office of Doorkeeper the present in combent will have a host of competitors; but notwithstanding this, Mr. Wright holds on with the grip of desporation. Courage, topeful aspirants. Brave times commence on the first Monday in December next. Speaking of the approaching session of Cougress, your thoughts as a matter of course, will turn to the new hall, in which the new members are to make their direct appearance as legislators. That hall has been a source of great pride to Captain Meigs, and of great expense to the national treasury. So well had that andefatigable gentleman succeeded in completing its arrangements for the comfort of members, that one of their number (Mr. Garnett, of Va. I think), in the gratitude of his heart, declared that it was an exhausted receiver, 2 and before the close of the last Congress, a majority adopted a resolution for the removal of the desks, and the rearrangement of the hall so as to bring the members nearer to each other. Under the authority of that resolution Captain Megs has been at work, and the desks has been at work and the desks has been at work and the desks in the product of the spinions of competent judges are to be relied on, the spinions of competent judges are to be relied on,

he Jehnson Mail Contract—The Republicans and the Frank-ing Privilege—Sam. Smith and the Land Office—Forney and Judge Black—Forney and the Clerkship—Douglas and the Presidency-His Visit to Ohio-Excitement

from New York on the 5th of October by Mr. Johnson or persons engaged by him, according to contract. The securities of Johnson are responsible men (they were so certified by Mr. Fowler, your Postmaster, and one of the shrewdest men in New York), and knowing what they are about, if it was only to prevent loss, they would see that the mails are put through according to contract.

The clamor that has been raised by the anti-Johnson

men has caused the Postmaster General to exercise his usual precaution, and make a provisiona contract with the Vanderbilt line, so that if Johnson is not ready to earry the mails on the 5th of next mouth they will be car-

ried by Vanderbilt.

The recent decision of the Postmaster General, "rohibiting documents and other mailable matter from bing carried by mail that bears not the sign manual of those who have the franking privilege, has had the tendency to make several of the republican members labor as they have never labored before. Not being allowed the privilege of hiring clerks to frank for them, Gurley of Ohio Dean of Connecticut, Kilgore of Indiana, and Blair of Mis Pranking the documents lately rejected by the Postmaster because they were endorsed by clerks. The Republic, the republican organ, says the documents are all off, and that Messrs. Dean and Gurley came here for the express purpose of putting them in circulation. It is to be hoped that something will be done by the next Congress toward abolishing the odious franking privilege.

It is said that the Hon. Sam. Smith, of Tennessee, may

lishing the odious franking privilege.

It is said that the Hon. Sam. Smith, of Tennessee, may be offered the vacant Commissionership of the Land Office.

If so, it could not be offered to a better man. Mr. Smith is highly capable, industrious and attentive to whatever duties may devolve upon him; during the last Congress he was among the most active and effective supporters of Mr. Buchanan's administration.

Forney, in his "occasional" letters and editorials in the Press, is brutally violent against Attoney General Black He essays to make him out insolent, uncount, inconsistent, incupable and dishonest. All who know Forney know how, for many long years, he looked upon Judge Black as second only to Mr. Buchanan, and was bold and active in urging his claims for almost every high and honorable position. What has Judge Black done to lower him so suddenly in the extinuation of the immaculate Forney? He is a leading member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and that is enough to induce the Chevalier to endeavor to damage him. If an angel out of heaven happened to be a member of Mr. Ruchanan's Cabinet, Forney would pain thim black, and then point at him and cry out, "There goes the Devil."

Forney is up for the clerkship of the House, and it is

Forney is up for the clerkship of the House, and it is absert in him to deny it. It is known that he has written to his triends here urging them to do all they can to advance his election. It is said that he holds Haskin, Clark, Adrain, Schwartze, Hickman, Wood and two or three others to whose election he contributed in his breeches pockets, and can swap them off with any party who may be willing to advance his interests. If he cannot get the cierkship he is willing to be chosen public prister.

"Little Giant" is here with his coat tail nearer the The "Little Giant" is here with his coat tail nearer the ground than ever. He is seen occasionally about the hotels, and even artificial spirits will not aid him in throwing off the death famp that the "black pamphlet" appears to have thrown around him. Many of his best friends think that the Judge's scribbling propensities may yet be the seast of thim, politically; and it would have been far hetter for his chances for the Presidency had there been no such things as a copyright law and Harper's Magazine.

Ohlo democrats tell me they believe their party will carry Ohlo at the coming election; but it, is their sincere belief that Douglas' visit has cost them thousands of votes. Instead of fighting republicanism as he way desired and expected to do, he appeared to think the object of his mission to the Buckeye State was to callorate his Harper article.

article.

During the past few days there has been much feeling have against the gambling fraternity, occasioned by the disc, very of a man named Wallace having been swinded out of an accepted \$1,000 draft on New York by some of the other of fall? gentry who mises the accept of the other whose on the low out for victims. This is but one case of many, and the reasen that more last not been said on the subject ere this that the victim's have preferred pocketing their loss to exposing them where in a disgraphial connect.

tion. I know of a member of Congress who was, '.cring the last session, while on a spree, 'roped in,'' crugged, and fleeced in notes and money to the tune '.c \$3.00. There is but little gambling done here now to what there is during the time Congress is in session. Then we have some twenty or more of these ante-chainbers to perdition in full blast, and their best customers are Senators and Congressmen, some of whom occupy prominent positions before the country. The most aristocratic of these 'hells' is kept by Jo. Hall of your city, in a house hear Willard's Hotel, which was fitted up for the purpose by the late Ned Pendleton in the most fushionable style. The hostility to these horroble places is so great that it is thought something will some be done to suppress them.

As an act of justice, I feel it my duty to say a word about the National Hotel, which is now kept by Mesers Tenny & Jones. This house was never better managed than at this time; never before was so large a business done in the summer season as during the past summer. The proprietors made money a thing unknown before in a Washington hotel during the recess of Congress. This unusual success is no doubt owing to the cleanlines of the house, fine table, attentive servants, and polite proprietors, the latter endeavoring at all times to make their guests feel at home. Not a vestige remains of the fatal 'hotel sickness,' which was some time ago such a terror to those who visit Washington.

Hostility of the Republican Organs to Postmaster General Helt-Its Motives-Franking by Proxy-The Question of the Abolition of the Franking Privilege to be Brought Up in the Next Congress-The Fernandina Mail Contract-Another Mare's Nest Exposed-The Bureau of Agricul

Postmaster General Holt has lately been the chief object of attack among the officials at Washington by the republican press. It appears he has mortally offended certain men of the republican party by having taken steps to relieve the Department of the frauds which have so long been perpetrated through an improper or illegal use to take the responsibility of interrupting the transmission of mailed matter, or of not sending letters or documents, though they may come in bags full, with the name of a member of Congress written on them. A case occurred took the responsibility—whether by his own volition or acting under orders I am not informed—of stopping mat-ter mailed with the name of a member of Congress written n it for a frank. A republican member of Congress by the name of Covode had authorized persons in Washington to write his name for him.

The city Postmaster, seeing an immense amount of mat-

thereon, and knowing that Mr. Covode had but just come to the city, and that it was impossible he could have signed so many documents, refused to send this matter, and informed Mr. Covode of his decision. Mr. Covode acknowledged he had not written his name on the docu-ments, but stated that he had authorized others to frank for him, claiming the privilege to do so, and his right of having matter so franked transmitted by mail. The city Postmaster thought differently, and refused to send these documents, whereupen Mr. Covode appealed to the Posthence all this hue and cry of republican indignation against the Postmaster General and the administration.

The republican press charges the Postmaster General with partiality, and states that he refused to send this matter because it was of a republican, anti-administration character. Now, it so to send this matter because it was of a republican, anti-administration character. New, it so happens that this was not the first time matter franked in this way had been stopped at the Post Office. I know of one case before this in which matter with the name of a distinguished democratic Senator, A. G. Brown, written on, was stopped at the Post Office of the same reason. So that Mr. Holt, in the performance of his duty, did not first attack this abuse of the franking privilege among political enemies, but he began with democrats and triends. Where, then, is the partiality for which he has been abused? Looking at the magnitude of this abuse of the franking privilege by republican members of Congress, he would have had a better epportunity and a stronger reason to begin with them first; for though it be undoubtedly true that members of Congress, he would have had a better epportunity and a stronger reason to begin with them first; for though it be undoubtedly true that members of Congress, he would have had a better epportunity and a stronger reason to begin with them first; for though it be undoubtedly true that members of Congress of all parties are golity of the same thing, yet it is equally true that democrats, who are mostly Southern men, abuse the privilege much less than republicaps. Probably not a fifth of those bogds franks which overload the mails and are such a burden upon the Post office department can be charged to the democrats, with the exception of those emanating from a few popular sovereignty quasi-democratic Semators and members. If there has been any partiality, or rather forbearance in the case, it has been expressed towards the opposition more than towards democratic Semators and members. If there has been any partiality, or rather forbearance in the case, it has been expressed towards the opposition more than towards democratic Semators and members. If there has been now the form of the continuous and why he should be abused for doing it.

I must have the mail send and the second of the ca

Agrinst Gamblers—The National Hotel, &c.

Buring the past two weeks the New York Tribuns and one or two other journals have contained almost daily belegraphic despatches from this point conveying the idea that the California mails will not be carried under the Johnson contract. I cannot see why this persistent effort is made to disparage the Johnson interest, unless it is the game of interested parties who wish to destroy public confidence in Johnson and his backers and thereby secure a new contract for themselves or friends. I am informed by those who profess to know that the malls will be taken by those who profess to know that the malls will be taken by those who profess to know that the malls will be taken by those who profess to know that the malls will be taken by those who profess to know that the malls will be taken by those who profess to know that the malls will be taken by those who profess to know that the gradest described and certain connection, including in the route for one of the daily mails as many of the seaboard commercian, including in the route for one of the daily mails as many of the seaboard commercian.

will perform the service best for the public interest will get the contract. So much for this unfounded charge of favoritism.

There are many ways of making a considerable reduction in the public expenditure in other departments of the sovernment as well as in the Pest Office Department, and the next Congress ought to direct its attention to this matter. For example, the Bureau of Agriculture, under the Commissioner of Patents, costs between two and three hundred thousand dollars a year. It is absolutely useless, and serves no purpose but to give away places to a few drones and political and scientific old fogies, and to swell up the corrupt public printing business. The Agricultural Bureau is behind the times. It gives no information that we do not get first from the agricultural and scientific publications, or from agricultural or seeds, every one knows he can get better seeds, and in a more convenient manner, from any of the respectable seed stores in our large cities. Let the Commissioner of Patents and the Secretary of the Interior look into this useless expenditure of a quarter of a million of dollars a year, and stop such an enormous waste of money, either by not asking for an appropriation, or by a proper representation to Congress of the matter

Telegraphic Reports of the Congressional Debates-Important olographic Reports of the Confreshman Desires-Imparatus Invention for Pacilitating Them—The Nicaragua Transit Route—New Project for Opening It—The Prostywith Mexi-co—Present State of the Question—Mineral Resources of

The Herato's article in regard to its vast scheme for legraphic reports of the Congressional debates has had the effect of bringing out an invention which will be of great value in producing the results desired, and will buse an entire change in the present arrangements for reporting and copying press news.

The inventor of the "Combination Printing Telegraph In-

strument" has explained to your correspondent an ingenious arrangement by which, in connection with his combination instrument, any number of copies of a news or other despatch may be printed simultaneously with its receipt, so that the now old fogy system of manifold manuscript will be useless, and the time heretofore required for that purpose saved-printed copy being supplied by this

instrument up to the last moment before going to press. The inventor assures me that the enterprise of the Hr-nato called his attention to this subject, thus partially proving the marked change which that enterprise is des tined to effect. The patent for this new invention will be issued from the Patent Office in the course of a few

Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter government, and the long pending difficulties and differences heretofore existing are in a fair way of an early settlement, the question naturally arises as to how and in what manner the Nicaragua Transit route may be permanently and satisfactorily settled. One of the most recent plans to open the route above alluded to, and which is looked upon by the Nicaragua government with favor, is the following .- Nicaragua is to open this route herself and exercise a complete control over it, in the same manner that our State governments control the public works built at the expense of the State, and to keep it constantly in perfect order. To enable her to do this she would require sum of \$250,000 or \$300,000. This amount, it is believed.

as might be considered an equivalent for the service per-

as might be considered an equivalent for the zervice performed.

A sufficient portion of this sum could be appropriated to
the payment of the interest on the \$250,000 or \$50,000
borrowed, and the remainder six aside as a sinking find
for the redemption of the principal. In that treaty
Nicaragua would also bind hereaft to transpart our troops,
and the stores required for their use, at a stipulated moderate compensation. Such an arrangequent would place
Nicaragua in a more elevated position than six has ever
enjoyed. It would contribute more than anything that
has occurred during her sovereign existence to make
her respectable and respected. It would eventuate in making her populous and wealthy. The
proceeds from this transit alone would, in all proposition, pay the expension of the government.
If the route was just in complete order and kept so, at
a fair estimate the number of passengers which would
cross it annually would reach 25,000, which, at \$20 per
passenger—five dollars less than by the Panama transitwould amount to.

\$600,000
The transit of freight may be estimated at.

\$50,000
United States mails at.

\$620,000
Total

ing nothing at all in the way of protection. In this difficulty the Mexican Minister, Mr. Mata, is endeavoring to frame a proposition that may be acceptable to both governments. He has not yet submitted one, and will not do so until he has had a full conversation with Mr. Buchman or General Cass. Before he solicits this conversation he is desirous of receiving his despatches from Mexico which are now due. The difficulty, as it stands, it stated briefly in a despatch which appeared in the Hiscans of the 20th.

Mr. Mata thinks the grant of the right to pass United States forces and munitions of war over the rooms would be a sufficient protection, but he is willing to go further and to provide for some properly constituted authority resident on or convenient to the routes, whose duty it shall be to first call upon Mexican forces for protection, and if that protection be not afforded within a certain number of days (ten days, or whatever time be agreed upon.) then the United States may use its forces. The proposition is not matured, and will not be until the Minister converses with the President or the Secretary of State, but these are the views which will be the basis of conversation.

The proposition is not matured, and will not be until the Minister converses with the President or the Secretary of State, but these are the views which will be the basis of conversation.

This is precisely the present state of the question. I will inform you if any progress be made in the negotiation, and as early as possible.

In regard to the mines, I understand that Mr. Mata forwarded some time go a petition to his government from the parties interested. Nothing has been done in the matter since.

Subjoined is an extract from a letter from Paris about the mineral wealth of Lower California. It is written by a scientific Mexican, formerly director of the College of Mines in the city of Mexico, who had explored Lower California, and whose information is reliable:

"California is very rich in gold placers, and this discovery is the source of its gigantic prosperty. The annual export of gold is over fifty millions of dollars. There are abundant cinnabar mines, the working of which will occasion a fall in the price of quicksilver, which, being monopolized by a single company, has for this reason injected very much our mining works. California has also crome iron, antimonium and borax, which the industry of that country will use very soon. Besides this, the extensive valleys of wild and tertile lands which it possesses are attracting an immense population, which seitles rapidly. But California has no sail to sustain its population, nor has if plaster for its buildings, nor good coal for its steamers, nor lead, iron and copper for its machinery and maternals of war, nor, last of all, silver, with which it would complete its mineral and industrial wealth.

"Let us now look to Lower California. Its salt mines are inechaestable, and those of the Island del Carmen are the richest known in the world. There is an island contiguous to the former which is all plaster, and the other stands lying south of that are covered with venus of minerals, of copper and silver. The ranges of mountains south of La Faz are rich in silve

The Affairs of the Eric Railroad.

A great many propositions have been made to effect such an arrangement of the affairs of the Erie Railroad as will be just and fair to all the parties in interest, and at the same time reduce the liabilities of the road to such a figure as will admit of its being worked profitably. None of the propositions that I have yet seen respond to these conditions. Neither does the report of the Committee on Reorganization, which was adopted by the Board on Saturdsy, August 27, and published in the following day's BERALD. That report, while unjust and oppressive to the stockholders who paid a full or a fair price for their stock. reduces them from thirty-seven millions to twenty-eight millions; and the business of the road is not, and will not be for years to come, sufficient to pay interest and divi-

millions; and the business of the road is not, and will not be for years to come, sufficient to pay interest and dividends on that amount.

It has occured to me that the fairest, simplest and most equitable pian for the reorganization of the company would be to capitalize the liabilities of the road in proportion, not to the nominal value of the bends and stock, but to the price which its holders pial for it. Thus, such of the holders of the mortgage bonds, whether first, second, third, fourth or dith, as paid one hundred per cent for them, or over a linety, should have new bonds issued to them for the full amount. Such as paid from sixty to eighty per cont, abould have new bonds issued to them for the full amount. Such as paid from sixty to eighty per cont, abould have new bonds issued to them for the full amount from forty to sixty should have bonds issued to proportion. So also with the stock. There are some holders, particularly in Europe, who paid full or nearly full value for their stock, and it would be manifestly unfair to reduce them to the same level with those who paid only five per cent for it—the rate at which it has been ranging for morning past.

Now, I undertake to say that the adoption of such a plan as I indicate would reduce the liabilities of the company below fifteen millions. The average of the second mortgage bonds would be about ninety per cent. That would reduce the hisbilities of the company below fifteen millions. The average of the second mortgage bonds would be about ninety per cent. That would reduce the four millions one fourth, or to there millions. The average of the stift mortgage bonds would be about ninety per cent. That would reduce the 50x millions one fourth, or to the remillions. The average of the first mortgage bonds would be about 20. That would reduce the \$3,700,000 of that issue store fifths, or to \$1,500,000. The average of the fifth mortgage would be about 20. That would reduce the sign millions to \$3,000,000. The average for the convertible bonds would be about 20

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD FINANCIERING—THE PLOOD AND EBE OF ITS TIDE OF DEBT.

[From the U. S. Railroad and Mining Register.]

The New York and Erie Railroad was opened from Plermont, on the Huddon river, twenty-donr miles above the city of New York, to Dankirk, as Lake Erie, in May, 1861, by an inaugural celebration, in which President Fillmore, bis Cabinet and many other official and unofficial persons of distinction participated, making the affair the most imposing of its kind that ever tox place in the United States. The inaugurating party left New York city on the 14th of May, and arrived at Dunkirk early on the affertion of the 18th, having passed the intervening night at Elmira.

The newspaper press everywhere throughout the United States published glowing descriptions of the event, and never before, nor since, was a time of reilroad opened with anch iclast, and so many amplicous manifestations.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum was paid on the capital stock to July, 1851, agreeably with the policy evigitals stock to July, 1851, agreeably with the policy evigitals took to July, 1851, agreeably with the policy evigitals took to July, 1851, agreeably with the policy evigitals took to July, 1851, agreeably with the policy evigitals and the legal of the work, and the then existing p. Typic slockholuers relinquished first per page 1851.

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as already stated, loterest was pend on oneits stock paid in the July, 1851, inclusive; the amount or incress so paid dring the year enough depresenter 20, 1851 (in two payments, January and July), was \$143,859.04

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Amend, was a summal increase in "construction
account".

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Fre average anomal increase in the capital
and debt account, as already who was the sight
years.

1,530,582 45

As these two dates, to wit, September 30, 1853, and
September 30, 1858, the "character sunt" of the road true
commune: — 2,535,798 42

Length of road laid, miles..... Length of double track, includ-ing sidings, inites...... Length of branches owned by 217

having been quite a numer of years in use. The deserto force, thereby exacting a larger expansiture for Iron for repairs of stack; for, as years elapse, the percentage of depreciation in that sair will increase.

The truth is, no doubt, that the New York and Eric Railroad, in he tracks, streatures, furniture and appurences on the said of the control of the control

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHARLETON.—We are gratified to learn that active measures are in progress for the addition of two vessels to the present sorce of the Charleston and New York steamship line. We saw yesterday a subscription list, bearing the subscriptions of the South Carolina Raifrond for a third, of Measure. Spotlord & Theston, of New York, for a second third, and the names of some of our leading Charleston friends pledging two-thirds of the remainder. As only one-ninth of the required subscription is how open, it will necessarily be filled in a few days. The estimated cost of two soids wheel steamships is from \$250,600 to \$300,600. As we now look upon this increase in the line as a fixed fact, we may regard a tri-weekly line next season as a sure thing. Amid the snews of the jealous, and the fearful forchodings of the times, the present ships of this line have held their own through good report and evil report, and we are much pleased to learn that the present has been one of the most successful years in its history.—Charleton Mercury, 6-24, 29.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

Our Caracas Corresponden CARACAS, August 9, 1859 Gen. Castro's Merit-His Treacherous Conduct

Ossing Out-General Pass's Letter-Castro's Hattlity to Pass-Plots and Counterplots-Why the Port was Closed-The Intended Chase of the Rowens-South Ams rican Politics, de.

Castro is everthrown, and ferever; for it would be im-possible to find real merit in him, though it were searched for with the lantern of Diogenes. Gen Castro has been rewarded according to his deeds; indeed the population in the present instance have been aroused by his determination to expose them to massacre, ravage and depredation on the part of the liberal party. But the acts of Castro towards the people are consonant with his traitorous treatment of Gen. Monagas, his protector and fathful supporter, when he imposed himself as commander inchief upon the revolutionary party under the threat of denouncing the whole plan unless the lead were placed

Now that he is no longer in power documents at ters are before the public showing how Castro was estermed by his revolutionary companions. Among those letters is the following, from General Paez, the perusal of which will prove interesting to many of your readers, as thits the curtain upon some of the secrets of South

American revolutionary politics—

Aw Dran Firs—Your esteemed favor of the 10th uit came to hand on the 4th text, and in reptsing to the same I must necessarily write more inan usually at ising the case of the 10th uit came to hand on the 4th text and in reptsing to the same I must necessarily write more inan usually at ising the case of the 10th uit of the 10th uit of 10th ui

e. the oppressor fall at once; i will rejude with you at his fall, athough in the hexards of this design our liess of not coincide.

I wish not only the fall of Monsgas, but I desire also, for the boner and the tuture of Venezuels that it be the sword of justice which en a bis career of crimes. That is to say, that I do not so much wish for the positions ruin of a man as for the elevation of a principle. Venezuels must be radically cured of her evils under the pearls of a fewrith relapse red only the political, but especially the moval bases of society have suffered in the republic during the last ten years a terri is book. Tell me if merally can return to Venezuels at the point of the sword of a few who until the last momant, served if ongas and oppressed the people with admirable tenacity? Cauro was here referred to 1 I were well that they should cooperate to effect the 'tail of the treat after respenting and having their eyes opened to the truth but nat the slace of the tyant should be given to them simply as a reward for his downfall, is to me a question of persons, to which pariotism should not be a lowed to be obscured. In my opinion they are unitaren who suppose that the revolution, having been made by those in they would cede to others the honors and advantages of their trimph. The history of our perition of america, with nut consuming that of the world teaches the gravity of that error, and here it a well that looke you tokes in regard to the convenience of union and the inconvenience of ecclusiviem. their triumph. The history of our portion of america, with nut consulting that of the world, teaches the gravity of that error.

And here it is well that I notice your less in regard to the convenience of union and the inconvenience of exclusivism. Never with justice cas, the charge be made that I have not conselled union to the Venezucchan Public documents, my conselled union to the Venezucchan Public documents, my the conselled union to the Venezucchan Public documents, my the conselled union to the Public documents, my the documents and the public documents, my the documents, my the documents and the public documents, my the documents and the public documents

Castro's intellectual and moral character. It also shows the cause for Castro's hostility to the old ex-President

Castro's intellectual and moral character. It also shows the cause for Castro's hostility to the old ex-President when he returned to Venezuela.

But you, perhaps, are not aware that Castro attempted to prevent the return of Gen. Paez to the United States in order that he might be exposed to the "out throat" knife of the negroes. This scoret has been divulged by the late partisants of Castro, who, it sosms, sought a pretext for imprisoning the old General; and this pretext was concocted in the shape of a telegrashic despatch from the Provinctal Governor of Carabobo, to the effect that Maracabo had "prosousced" in favor of Gen. Paez and preclaimed him Dicador of the country. For some cause the leigrashic despatch did not arrive in time, and a letter confirmatory of the "news" was forwarded by express. When Castro received the despatch be so much coveted, Gen. Paez was already on board the Rowens. Orders were immediately given to close the port, but the Boseons had cleared; and then by another hurried compute from the palace his ructions were given to pursue the "Howeas," and liveler Jossahan's cappers were to be shaned by a rowboat Six estiled for Porso Cabello, and to thas port Castro directed a despatch, ordering her to be stopped there; the activity was extraly at built that day in Caracom, and to a menancyr was sent on borseback to deliver the measure at any hazard at the text station, which was done, but the wrea would see were satisfactority in the direction of Parts Cabello, while, on the matery, the current invested at the sent assurfactority in the direction of Parts Cabello, while, on the matery, the current invested at the sent assurfactority in the direction of Parts Cabello, while, on the matery, the current in exercise of fareign to her native off; not have a sorker measure for fareign to her material from the instant with the information that the sent assurfactority in the direction of Parts Cabello, while, on the material from the large are.

And "usus and these" so those are, the send is done, a

The Charleston Fire Department and the Northern Press. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

Your columns having some time since contained an acticle condemnatory of our fire department, and metropes senting facts with regard to a vessel arriving at this per on fire, I request of you as an act of justice the insertial in a conspicuous place, of the enclosed refutation and act thentic statement. Your ob'd't serv't, M. H. NATHAN,

Chief of Fire Departme

thentic statement. Your ob of the servet.

Chief of Fire Department of Charleston.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

Several of the New York paper have lastly contained an article beased "Firemen ve. Wrockers." which purported to "make more widely known" a resont occurred at Charleston, by a detailed statement of the same.

By the city regulations, a vesset taking fire beyond the limits of the city can only be brought to any of the wharves by special permission of the Mayor. In the lastance referred to this permission was obtained for the bark Amy, with the proviso that the Fire Department should take charge of her, to provide against the costing should take charge of her, to provide against the costing of the city, but according to agreement between the companies and representatives of the vessel.

Three propositions were submitted to the captain and agents, viz.—\$25 per hour tor each engine; or \$5,000 as a green amount; or 20 per cent of not value of vessel and agents, viz.—\$25 per hour tor each engine; or \$5,000 as a green amount; or 20 per cent of not value of vessel and cargo saved. The third was selected. It is, therefore, not true that the alternative presented to the captain was wito pay a saivage of 20 per cent. of the value of his received at dargo, or to hand her into the stream, and there is no burn or soutile ner."

To those at all acquainted with the circumstances, viz., that each company is the parchaster and owners, viz., that each company is the parchaster and owners, viz., that each company is the parchaster, and in the assence of great care would be almost irreparable, particularly a regards the hose—the first of these offers, at least, must appear cultively free from any charge of exerticity, in a regard the bark and cargo been destroyed the captain would have been commended for his shrewdress in arranging that he has been commended for his shrewdress in arranging that the firms being exacted" to be as as is ander. If the bark and cargo been destroyed the captain would have been commended for

skifful performance of their duty, they carned a fair reward, securing to the owners or underwriters four dollars for every one which accrued to themselves, obloque is attempted to be cast upon, and faire statements made with regard to them.

That these arrangements were made beforehand was due to the teachings of experience; for it has more than once happened that tervices which appeared most valuable and destrable while danger threatened, have been decried and underrated atterwards; and as for verbal agreements, they have been ignored, and the freeme left to obtain redress as best they might.

It is inshusted that an esprit due corps should have induced a gratuitous rendering of their services. On what grounds of fairness and common sense can such an idea suggest itself? Surely, under such an incentive, their first duty would be to their own feitow citizens; and yet they neither receive nor expect it. Moreover, why not equally call upon "pilots and wherf owners, and mechanics and laborers," for the same exhibition of pilinathropy in all cases of versels coming into port in diarrels?

Was our Fire Department on the same feeting as insome other cities, composed of idlers and hangers on, in the constant employ ment and pay of the city government, and whose sole or principal means of substruces as that pay, such exprit du corps would cost them nothing. Phay could be ordered to go to work. Ours, however, is not so constituted. Its members comprise some of our "most respectatio citizens"—by no means "mostly morchante and others engaged in commerce"—but by far, in greater part, mechanics, men of character and good skanding, dependent with their families upon their daily labor for support; and such men cannot afford to reader their services gratuitously and then put their hands in their pockets to pay for their lost time, and, in addition, for repairs to their apparatus. What they ordinarily receive for their services from the oily mercly addiest, in conjunction with their own regular contributions, to the firsy expe

be permitted.

We have stated no fact in the above, and assumed no position, that is not in strict accordance with the troth, and have derived them from gentlemen of high efficial position in the department. We do not feel that our department needs a defence, but it is entitled to a fair hearing.

hearing.

An Outrage on an American-Lady in(From the Toronto Leader, Sept. 27.)

We publish below Mrs. Davidson's statement of the treatment she has received at the hands of the police authorities in this city. That she has been badly used there is no room for doubt. The rough and even vickent treatment of which she complains is certainly very discreditable to the parties concerned. More than all this, statements were made that her conduct at the Rossia House was not correct. We have inquired into this matter, and have been convinced that these statements were totally unfounded; that her behaviour was entirely unexception able, and that she conducted herself in a ladylike man ner. It was quite natural that a female of nervous temperament should, under the circumstances in which she was placed, exhibit a good deal of excitement.

Not the least extraordinary part of the case is the mistakes into which the brokers, who were examinined at the case, fell. One hundred dollar note which the swore in the most positive manner was bad, has been cashed by the bank by which it was issued.

We understand that Mrs. Davidson has been advised by parties connected with the Pittsburg banks to see for heavy danages. It is reported that she will sae one heave

We understand that sire, Davidson has been advised by parties connected with the Pittsbarg banks to see for heavy damages. It is reported that she will see one house in the city for its share in the proceedings against her, claiming \$20,000 damages.

MRS. DAVIDSON'S STATEMENT.

I wish to avail myself of your columns to give to the public a brief statement of the shameful treatment to which I have been subjected since my arrivalin this city—I arrived here three weeks ago last Thursday, and at first intended to leave on the following Saturday; I had sepont about \$100 in the place (about \$300 if with the Messus. Hughes) when I had occasion to get some large motes changed; baving accidentally torn a \$1,000 bill, two large motes changed; baving accidentally torn a \$1,000 bill, two large motes changed; baving accidentally torn a \$1,000 bill, two large my state of the properties of the Revere House, come to my room and said there were two persons below who wished to see meritals except "indeed," or some other equivalent and here were two persons below who wished to see meritals except the properties of the Revere House, come to my room and said themselves. They said they had a warrant for me, that I had offered counterfeit notes to a large-amount, at different places in the city, and that they had been refused. I replied that I had no counterfeit money in paper noney for which gold could not be got at the bank. They then demanded that I should give up my money. I took out my notes and laid them on the table, saying that they were mine and that they had no right to them. They grabbed at them, and I seized two of them, one in each band. They then wrenched my wrists violently, the effect of which was to cause them to swell and to injure them so that I was taken hefore the Mayor who had been proposed. They grade the proposed in the papers is the